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NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE EAST AND SOUTH

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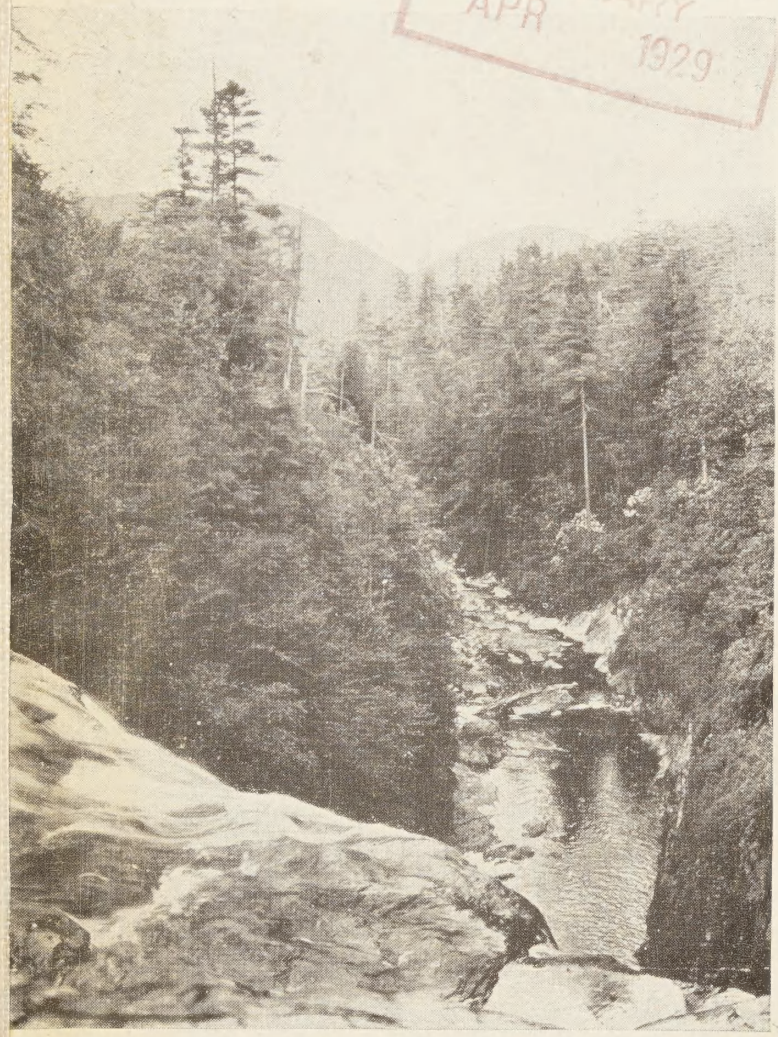


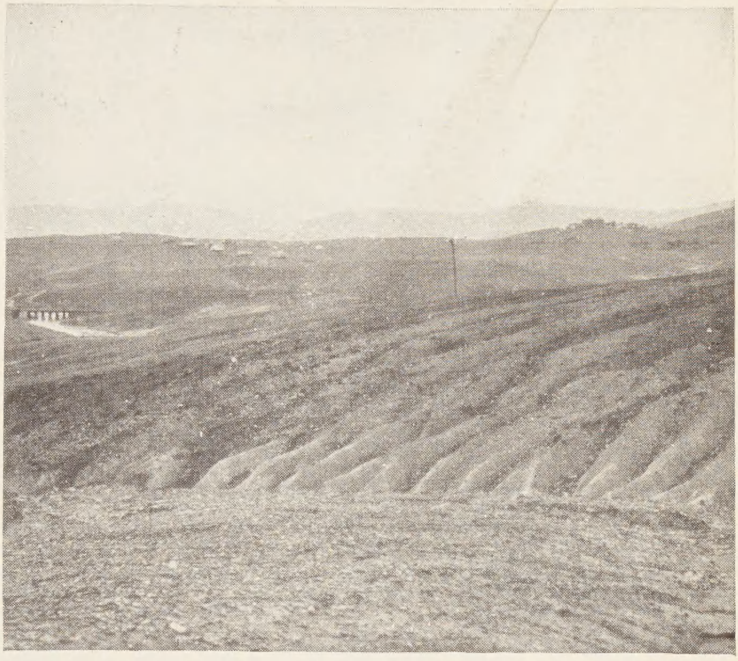
PROTECTED WATERSHED WITHIN NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

Information about the National Forests of the Eastern District, with a map showing their location

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE, EASTERN DISTRICT

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PROTECTED WATERSHEDS MEAN PROSPERITY



The Forest is Gone—the Soil is Going

The denuded slopes of the Ducktown Basin in Eastern Tennessee present a striking contrast to the forested watershed of the historic James River in Virginia. Forest cover holds water much as a sponge does, insuring a steady flow during rainless periods.

Forest Cover Conserves Water for Power

DO YOUR BIT. GROWING TIMBER PAYS—PREVENT FOREST FIRES

8—5636

HOW NATIONAL FORESTS WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST

The first step by the Government toward the establishment of national forests in the East was taken in 1900, when $5,000 was appropriated by Congress for an investigation of forests, rivers, and mountains of the Southern Appalachian region. This survey showed that the forest cover of the Southern Appalachians was being destroyed by lumbering and fire, and that as a result the number and severity of floods along the rivers of the region were increasing. To remedy this situation the purchase of land and the establishment of a large national forest in the region was recommended.

In the East it was impossible to establish national forests in the same way as in the West, by designating certain areas of public domain for that purpose. There was little public domain remaining in the East—in fact, in many Eastern States there had never been any public domain. So for the most part land for national forest purposes had to be purchased. Provision was made for such purchases by the passage of the Weeks Law in 1911. The Weeks Law created the National Forest Reservation Commission, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, two Senators, and two Congressmen, and delegated to this commission the responsibility of purchasing forest land from private owners. The law restricted the purchases to lands lying on the watersheds of navigable streams.

With the first purchase in 1913 began the building up of a chain of forests that form an important group in the national forest system. Purchase areas have been established in eleven States—Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas. More than 2½ million acres of land, necessary to the protection of navigable streams and more suitable for the production of timber than of other crops, has been purchased. This added to the forests created from the public domain in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Porto Rico makes a total of almost 4 million acres of the national forests in the Eastern District, which includes all the Eastern and Southern States and Porto Rico.

DO YOU KNOW

That Federal laws provide for a fine up to $5,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both, for willfully setting fire to timber, underbrush, or grass on a national forest?

That the same laws provide for a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both, for leaving on a national forest any fire (even a camp fire) without extinguishing it?

That State laws provide similar penalties for these offenses committed on private lands?

FUTURE PURCHASES OF LAND FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

The Clarke-McNary Act, which became a law on June 7, 1924, includes provisions directly affecting the future of the national forests of the East and South. Chief among these provisions is Section 6, which amends Section 6 of the Weeks Law "to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to examine, locate, and recommend for purchase such forested cut-over or denuded lands within the watersheds of navigable streams as in his judgment may be necessary to the regulation of the flow of navigable streams, *or for the production of timber*, and to report to the National Forest Reservation Commission the results of such examination." The effect of this is to authorize the creation of national forests by purchase, for the purpose of timber production as well as for watershed protection.

The establishment of purchase units in two timber-producing regions is contemplated under this provision. These regions are the Lake States, where originally were produced some of the finest white pine stands of the country, and the southern pineries, where the several species of yellow or southern pine grow rapidly and produce excellent lumber.

Timber stands of the Lake States are largely exhausted, and much of the land, devastated by lumbering and fire, is in an unproductive, idle condition. Twenty-one million acres of this sort of land is true forest soil, unsuited for agriculture. That fire control is possible and that forest planting (as the last resort on denuded areas) is practicable have been proved on the three national forests (the Minnesota, Superior, and Michigan, all created from public domain) within the region. It is planned to add to the Michigan national forest by purchase and to establish other purchase units within the region. In addition to producing crops of timber, these forests will also form valuable demonstration areas.

The southern pine region presents similar problems. The creation of national forests by purchase, especially in the coastal plain of the Gulf States, is contemplated. The original stands of pine in this region are rapidly being exploited, leaving extensive areas of cut-over land, nonagricultural but eminently suited to the continued production of timber crops. Natural regeneration of valuable pine species in this region is dependent largely upon protection from fire. National forests in this great pine belt would constitute needed examples of practical forest management, and would produce valuable timber crops.

In addition to expansion into new regions, under the Clarke-McNary Law, there is a great deal of purchase work yet to be done within the scope of the Weeks Law of 1911. Most of the remaining 55 per cent of the land within existing purchase units must be acquired; and other units, including lands necessary to the protection of stream flow, are under consideration, especially in Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

FORESTRY ON MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Under another section of the Clarke-McNary Law, certain military reservations or parts thereof have been created national forests. Such areas are subject to unrestricted military use, and are handled under cooperative rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of War and Agriculture, the Forest Service being charged with the administration of the natural resources.

Within the Eastern District there have been created 12 such forests, totaling 200,000 acres, in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Illinois.

WHAT THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE

The national forests of the East and South are protectors of the watersheds of many eastern and southern rivers and help to control the flow of these streams; they are great timber farms producing continuous crops; they are demonstration areas showing to the public the technique and results of extensive practical forestry; and they are great, free, public recreation grounds.

Watershed Protectors

Each year large amounts of time and money are expended in efforts to prevent flood damage and the obstruction of the channels of the great rivers of the East and South. Many of these waterways spring from sources in the mountain systems of New England and the South, and the forest cover of these mountains is of the utmost importance in equalizing stream flow and retarding erosion. On forested slopes heavy rainfall and melting snows are absorbed by the deep, porous soil with its cover of leaves and network of roots, and fed out to springs and streams in a steady, even flow. If these same slopes were stripped of the forest cover, the water from them would materially augment the rushing floods during the spring and following heavy rains. They would hold no reserve flow for the rainless periods and the soil would be rapidly washed down to the lowlands to increase the channel-obstructing deposits of silt.

These forested watersheds also provide great reservoirs insuring a continuous flow of water for many purposes. The development of hydroelectric power is of paramount importance to the future prosperity of the East and South. The investment of huge amounts of capital in such projects must be safeguarded by the assurance of adequate and continuous supplies of water in the rivers upon which they are located. Also, it is just as essential that the rivers be kept free from silt, gravel, and débris when they are harnessed for power production as when they are used as arteries of transportation.

Muscle Shoals, which promises to contribute so much toward the industrial development of the South, is an outstanding example of power derived from a river whose headwaters come from within a national forest.

The domestic water supply of many cities and towns is drawn from mountain streams originating within national forests. Under Forest Service regulation the watersheds of such streams are afforded a maximum of protection from fire and contamination.

Great Timber Farms

The national forests of the East and South are scattered through a vast territory, from New England to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic Coast to Arkansas, with Porto Rico for good measure. They include a wide variety of forest types. The commercial forests range from the dark spruce stands of New Hampshire through the great oak, chestnut, and yellow poplar forests of the Southern Appalachians to the open southern pineries of Florida and Arkansas.

Of the four million acres in these national forests but a small percentage is in virgin timber. Even the timber stands of the four public domain forests, which have not been subjected to unregulated cutting, have been repeatedly damaged by forest fires. Nevertheless, there is a considerable volume of forest products in these forests amounting to some five billion board feet of saw timber, half a million cords of tanbark, half a million telephone poles, four million railroad ties, and an unestimated volume of fuel wood and other miscellaneous products; a total of about 10 billion feet.

About 25 per cent of the volume is overmature and decadent, 40 per cent is fully mature and is no longer growing at a profitable rate, and the remainder, some 35 per cent, is immature, and though of small volume, occupies a large area. This area, however, will furnish a large proportion of the future yield.

The forests have suffered severely from the logging operations of the last half century, and from the forest fires of a hundred years or more. With rich soils and an ideal climate there is good reason to believe that the timber stands of the future, grown under the care of foresters and protected from fire, will be at least three times as great in volume per acre and many times as valuable as the original virgin stands on these areas .

The timber on these forests is not allowed to grow, die, and decay in place. Time and again has been repeated the command, "The national forests must be used for the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run." This means that the timber stands are to be harvested as they become ripe for the ax. The harvest has started and will continue indefinitely, gradually increasing until the ideal of forest management is reached—the highest possible sustained annual yield of timber and other forest products.

National forest timber is sold on the basis of competitive bids. When a sale involves values in excess of $500, it is previously advertised. Each tree to be cut is first marked by a trained forester, provision always being made for leaving enough young

trees or seed trees to insure a future crop. Artificial planting is the forester's last resort, and every effort is made to secure natural reforestation. Fortunately, almost everywhere in the East and South the forests reproduce abundantly when given intelligent assistance and protection from fire.

Though the national forests of the East and South will eventually produce a large amount of valuable timber, they can never be expected to supply all the needs of the portion of the country they serve, for the 80 million people within the region

National forest timber is for use. Roads such as this one in the Arkansas National Forest bring timber closer to the markets, aid in fire control, and are open to public use.

as a whole use some 20 billion feet of lumber each year. Most of this total must come from the other millions of acres of eastern and southern timberlands held as State forests and as private enterprises. National forests should and will point the way for the successful management on a permanent basis of large areas of timber-producing lands. Distributed as these forests are over a wide area, and including as they do a variety of forest conditions, they are well equipped for this important func-

tion. Each national forest will become for its region a living, growing example of practical forestry.

The national forests of the East and South are gradually coming, as a whole, to be financially self-supporting. The time will come when each forest will be a paying business proposition yielding a considerable annual profit to its owners, the American public.

For each forest there are prepared timber management plans. These plans are based on physical inventories of present timber stands and prediction of future yields based on current growth. Such plans indicate the timber to be cut, and where and when it shall be cut, in order to provide for a continued annual harvest.

When there develops a general realization that private timberlands can profitably be handled on the same basis, the results of forest management on national forests will prove to be of inestimable value to private owners.

Recreation Grounds

> "If thou art worn and hard beset
> With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
> If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
> Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,
> Go to the woods and hills."

Every year people are coming more and more to accept Longfellow's advice. Each year sees increasing numbers trekking to the hills for a vacation. Many of them go to the national forests, at least one of which is easily reached from any of the large eastern cities.

Within the national forests is to be found some of the most picturesque scenery of the East. Here are the highest peaks east of the Rockies, extensive high plateaus, and lower ranges of rolling hills. Here also are mountain brooks and lakes, crystal clear and always cold; larger streams and rivers, sometimes tumbling over falls or rushing turbulently through rocky gorges, sometimes flowing wide and deep through silent woods. And over most of the forests is a verdant cover of timber. Much of the woodland consists of young trees, growing freely and rapidly, ever increasing in size and quality, destined one day to supply valuable timber. Here and there are to be found bits of majestic old virgin forest, usually in the most inaccessible locations. In places, second-growth forests are nearing maturity. And again, there are the scars of ancient fires, whole mountainsides which still show, long years afterwards, the searing touch of the Red Enemy. Occasionally there is the blackened battlefield of a more recent conflict with fire; for every year men must wage desperate warfare with the age-old destroyer of forests, which to-day gets its start in these forests almost always through human carelessness.

The Forest Service realizes the recreational possibilities of the 4 million acres of eastern national forests. In response to ever-increasing demands, certain areas are set aside and devel-

oped as public camp grounds. Rough fireplaces and simple comforts are provided. The building of roads and trails primarily for purposes of fire control or economic development naturally results in opening up to public use many delightful but hitherto inaccessible areas. On one forest, the White Mountain, camp-fire permits are required. The public is welcome to use the forests, without charge. In return, the visitor is required to be extremely careful with fire, to leave a clean camp, and to guard against stream pollution.

The game laws of the several States apply with equal force within the national forests. On several forests there have been created national game refuges, which are stocked with game of many kinds. Hunting is prohibited and fishing carefully regulated within the boundaries of these refuges, but the game is free to spread into the adjacent territory. Hunting and fishing are, as a rule, excellent on the national forests, as a result of protection from fire and the enforcement of State game laws.

National forests are open to free public use. Camp grounds, such as this one on the Natural Bridge National Forest, are improved by the Forest Service for your use.

SPECIAL USES OF THE FORESTS

Many cattle, horses, and other stock are grazed annually on the forests under permit. Cultivation of small areas of good land, summer-home occupancy, prospecting, mining, berry picking, and storekeeping are some of the many other special uses for which permits are issued.

HOW THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE HANDLED

Administration

Most Forest Service business is handled on the ground by the local forest officer. Each national forest is managed by a supervisor, who is chosen not only for his knowledge of timber growing and forest management but also for his business ability

and his power of public service in his locality. Under the supervisor are the forest rangers, each responsible for a range district of from 50,000 to 200,000 acres.

Under the general direction of the supervisor the ranger has many jobs to do. He marks the timber for sale, scales the logs after they are cut, supervises road and trail construction, builds telephone lines, cares for public camp grounds, and above all, fights forest fires. Each ranger must organize volunteer fire-fighting crews, see that tools are placed ready for instant use in case of fire, train men as forest guards to serve during

Countless beauty spots such as this are to be found within the 4,000,000 acres of national forests in the East and South.

emergencies as lookouts or patrolmen, and keep himself ready day and night to respond to the fire alarm. It is easy to see that the forest ranger is a very busy man. He is always willing, however, to guide the visitor or assist the traveler, for public service is the keynote of his job.

The supervisors also have special assistants as needed to handle such phases of the work as extraordinary problems of forest management, appraisal and survey of land for purchase, and road construction.

At Washington is located the district office. The district forester, with a corps of assistants, plans and directs the work of the district as a whole. In Washington also is the central office of the Forest Service—the Forester's office—from which the work of the service throughout the Nation is directed.

Forest Experiment Stations

The Forest Service maintains in this region three forest experiment stations where investigations are being made to determine the best methods of timber production and protection against fire. These stations carry on studies, such as to determine the best species; the size and age of the nursery stock to plant under different conditions; the damage caused by forest fires and the conditions responsible for forest-fire occurrence and spread; the rate of growth of forest stands and methods by which it can be increased; the methods by which the old forest may be removed so as to permit the natural restocking of the land in the shortest possible time. In their research work the stations cooperate with national and State forest organizations, with forest and agricultural schools, and with other public and private forest agencies, and the wood-producing and using industries in the region in which they are located. As the stations are regional in their scope and serve not alone the needs of the Federal Government but also those of the private timberland owner and operator, they act as clearing houses for information on local silvicultural practices.

That the needs of the region may be met more adequately, the experiment stations carry on work in different parts of the station territory at branch stations. At these branches are concentrated the field studies, where by means of small representative sample areas the comparisons between different methods can be made. Then, too, the stations are developing experimental forests, where it will be possible to demonstrate on a small scale the effectiveness of different silvicultural measures in the handling of the forest.

Each forest experiment station is in charge of a director, who has with him a group of five or more foresters and technical experts. With the Forest Service men are associated forest entomologists and forest pathologists from cooperative bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. These men cooperate with the stations in studying the insect and disease problems related to the growth and protection of the forest.

Roads and Trails

When the Government acquires a vast area of land for a national forest, it must assume responsibility for the maintenance of existing roads and very often for the construction of needed new routes of travel. It is frequently necessary to construct roads into remote regions in order better to protect extensive areas from forest fires. The economic utilization of bodies of timber also often justifies road construction. Old

logging railroad grades, long since abandoned, are sometimes converted into forest roads by only a nominal expenditure of funds. Whatever the primary purpose for which roads are constructed, they are all open to general public use. In the national forests of the East and South the Forest Service has built more than 500 miles of roads. In addition, the service handles the maintenance each year of these and a considerable mileage of other roads.

Throughout the forests there is being developed, to supplement the roads, a comprehensive system of forest trails. It is

A shady Forest Service trail inviting the visitor to explore the "back country."

usually possible to build a trail for a fraction of the cost of a road, and in many instances trails are adequate for the purpose to be served. A trail winding along a ridge top often provides an excellent route for a patrolman on watch for the wisp of smoke that indicates a forest fire. Or it may lead to a peak whereon is stationed another lonely guardian of the forest—a lookout man. He lives "on top" but uses the trail for transporting his supplies of food and water. There are on the forests thousands of miles of trails. The Forest Service has built

nearly 2,500 miles, and private organizations, such as the Appalachian Mountain Club, have built and maintain within the forests many additional trails. The roads offer an opportunity to view many of the scenic attractions within the forests, but he who wishes to pioneer into more remote and secluded regions and really "see the country" must travel the forest trails.

Everyone is welcome to use and enjoy national forest roads and trails, upon which more than 2 million dollars have been spent in the Eastern and Southern forests. This includes nearly $400,000 of cooperative money expended by the States and local organizations.

Protecting the National Forests

Fire is always the enemy of the forest; and following the extensive lumbering operations in the decades just previous to the creation of the first national forests in the East, fires became more and more prevalent and destructive. There grew up throughout the region a tradition that for one reason or another forest fires were inevitable and even beneficial. The Forest Service, although realizing that public opinion can not be changed over night, has definitely entered upon a campaign of education, the aim of which is to show the public that forest fires are always destructive and that they must be eliminated.

The prevention of forest fires is the most important part of fire control. Nearly all fires within the eastern and southern forests are man-caused, and therefore are preventable. If everyone—residents, tourists, and occasional visitors—were 100 per cent careful not to start fires, the problem would be solved. But it is a regrettable fact that each year during the past five years a thousand or more forest fires have occurred, burning some 130,000 acres and costing the public many thousands of dollars, and nearly all of these fires have been caused by human carelessness.

Federal laws and the laws of various States provide severe penalties for the offense of setting forest fires either carelessly or willfully. Any information which might lead to an arrest and conviction in such a case should be given the nearest forest officer.

Very detailed preparations are made by the Forest Service to detect and suppress the forest fires that do get started in spite of efforts to prevent them. Lookout towers have been built on 64 peaks and other points of vantage. Sometimes a cabin on top of a high point is all that is necessary, but as a rule steel towers, 30 feet to 80 feet in height, are erected. On top of the lower towers cabins are built in which the lookout men live during fire weather—ever alert for a wisp of smoke, heralding a potentially disastrous fire. The higher towers have living quarters on the ground, but the men on duty remain in the towers during the entire day, and often take a trip aloft at night in order to make sure that all is well.

Each lookout point is equipped with a telephone, connecting the lookout man with the forest ranger and the rest of the fire

control organization. For the purpose of administering and protecting the forests of the East and South, the Forest Service has built nearly 2,000 miles of telephone lines in rough, mountainous country, at a cost of some $94,000. They are subject to reasonable public use, and serve isolated settlers and communities, and national forest visitors, as well as forest officers.

In addition to the lookouts stationed on towers and peaks, there are other eyes constantly on the watch for fire. Patrolmen are often employed in dangerous areas. The ranger is

Turnpike Fire Camp, Ozark National Forest. One of the eyes of the forest. The lookout stationed here is ever watchful for the Red Enemy—Fire.

ever alert and carries a portable telephone so that he can keep in touch with his fire-control organization at all times. Citizens living in and near the forests, passing travelers, school children, and others may and often do render valuable assistance by reporting fires to the nearest forest officer.

When a fire is reported, the leaders of volunteer crews are notified. Each gathers together his crew, and they start for the scene of action, usually by automobile, but often on horseback or afoot. Supplies of fire-fighting tools and food, previously obtained and ready for use, are taken along. Often there

is a long, hard, time-consuming trip before the fire is reached. Then follow hours, and often days, of hard, grueling battle with the fire. Frequently it is necessary to call on reserves of men and tools and food. The forest ranger directs the attack, which in the end must ever triumph, but at an immense annual cost of man power, time, and money. And nearly every fire is due to human carelessness or willful woods burning!

There are other less spectacular but fully as menacing agencies from which the forests must be protected. Chief among these are disease and insects. The chestnut blight, that incurable, nonpreventable disease which is wiping the chestnut from the forests of the United States, is an example of the former. It has proved to be impossible to stem this tide of destruction which is sweeping steadily south through the mountains, destroying utterly one of the most valuable hardwood species of the country. The only thing that can be done is to utilize the chestnut before or soon after it is killed in order to lessen the actual loss. All timber sales on forests which have chestnut stands are made with this object in view.

The white-pine blister rust is an example of a tree disease which can be controlled. This rust, which attacks only the white pine, is prevalent in New England and is spreading throughout the range of the white pine. It spreads by means of microscopic spores borne by the wind—not from pine to pine, but from pine to gooseberry or currant bushes, thence back to pine. By the eradication of all gooseberry and currant bushes (Ribes species) this disease can be controlled and eventually eliminated.

Similarly, infestations of other tree diseases and of insects which attack forest trees are studied and efforts to control them initiated.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS AS A PUBLIC PROPERTY

Every American citizen is very definitely a part owner of this great eastern system of national forests which is being built up by the use of public funds.

More than 2½ millions of acres of land have been purchased at a gross cost of $5.84 per acre. A very conservative appraisal of this land and the timber thereon places the present value at $8.43 per acre. This means that the actual cash value of the public property included in these purchased forests is nearly one and a half times its total cost, despite the fact that much of the land when purchased was in a denuded condition, often badly damaged by fire. In this appraisal such intangible factors as watershed protection, scenic value, and recreational advantages are not considered, because of the impossibility of assigning monetary values to such assets, though they are admittedly of outstanding importance and value.

Each year the total of receipts from these national forests grows larger and becomes more nearly equal to the total cost of administration. This steady increase represents not an attempt to obtain larger receipts by sacrificing sound forest practice, but rather the natural growth in usefulness and value of a large forest property under practical forest management

and protection. National forest administration is a business undertaking in many ways; but its primary object is public benefit, not treasury returns. There is no doubt, however, that in the future these forests will not only become financially self-supporting but will return each year to the owners, the public, a substantial profit.

Each year one-fourth of the gross receipts from the national forests is returned by the Government to the States in which the forests are located. These lands are not subject to State and local taxation, but the return of a portion of the gross receipts is designed to compensate the local governments for this loss. There was returned to the States $58,000 in the last year for which figures are available. The amount has grown larger each year in the past and will, of course, continue to increase in proportion to the increase in gross receipts. In addition, 10 per cent of the gross receipts is expended by the Forest Service on roads and trails, making a total return to the local communities of 35 per cent of the actual cash receipts from the forests.

While these local communities share largely in such benefits as the protection of watersheds and scenic values, there accrue also certain others more localized in their effect, yet of great importance. The benefits of fire control often extend to private lands within or adjacent to the forests. Development of outdoor recreation, and improvement of hunting and fishing conditions on a forest, operate to increase the annual number of visitors to the locality, with an inevitable increase in the volume of local business. The practice of harvesting regular forest crops as opposed to destructive exploitation tends to create permanent local communities of woods workers, and to build up local woods industries organized on a permanent basis.

DIRECTORY

National Forests of the East and South

White Mountain National Forest, in the heart of New England's vacation land.
Area: 465,000 acres in New Hampshire and Maine.
Headquarters: Laconia, N. H.

Allegheny National Forest, a bit of Penn's Woods.
Area: 190,000 acres in northwestern Pennsylvania.
Headquarters: Warren, Pa.

Tobyhanna National Forest, on a military reservation in northern Pennsylvania, is also administered from the headquarters of the Allegheny National Forest.

Shenandoah National Forest, bordering the Valley of Virginia.
Area: 430,000 acres in Virginia and West Virginia.
Headquarters: Harrisonburg, Va.

Monongahela National Forest.
Area: 175,000 acres in West Virginia and Virginia.
Headquarters: Elkins, W. Va.

Natural Bridge National Forest, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.
Area: 160,000 acres in Virginia.
Headquarters: Lynchburg, Va.

The Lee group of forests on military reservations, including Lee and Humphreys in Virginia, a total of 10,000 acres, is administered from the Natural Bridge headquarters.

Unaka National Forest.
Area: 175,000 acres in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina.
Headquarters: Bristol, Tenn.

Pisgah National Forest, in the Land of the Sky.
Area: 300,000 acres in western North Carolina.
Headquarters: Asheville, N. C.

Jackson National Forest, 20,000 acres, on a military reservation near Columbia, S. C., is also administered from Pisgah headquarters.

Nantahala National Forest.
Area: 250,000 acres in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.
Headquarters: Franklin, N. C.

Cherokee National Forest, the hunting ground of the Cherokees.
Area: 305,000 acres in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia.
Headquarters: Knoxville, Tenn.

Alabama National Forest.
Area: 110,000 acres in northern Alabama.
Headquarters: Columbus, Ga.

Florida National Forest, the Naval Stores Forest.
Area: 340,000 acres in two divisions, one in western and the other in central Florida.
Headquarters: Pensacola, Fla.

Ouachita National Forest, in the Shortleaf Country.
Area: 660,000 acres in southwestern Arkansas.
Headquarters: Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Ozark National Forest, the Land of the White Oak.
Area: 300,000 acres in northwestern Arkansas.
Headquarters: Russellville, Ark.

NOTE.—All areas given above are approximate and subject to change by acquisition.

For detailed information about any of these national forests, write the forest supervisor at headquarters for the forest, or the District Forester, Eastern District, Washington, D. C.

Forest Experiment Stations of the East and South

Northeastern.
Region: New England States and New York.
Headquarters: Amherst, Mass.

Allegheny.
Region: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.
Headquarters: 3438 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Appalachian.
Region: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and western Kentucky and Tennessee.
Headquarters: Asheville, N. C.

Southern.
Region: Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the South Atlantic and Gulf States.
Headquarters: New Orleans, La.

For detailed information as to the character and results of the investigations carried on by these forest experiment stations, write the Director of the Station at the headquarters given.

Does fire control pay? Natural reproduction on cut-over southern pine land, protected from fire. In 25 to 30 years this area will again begin to yield revenue in the form of turpentine and other forest products.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE YOURS—USE THEM

Six Rules for Preventing Fire in the Forest

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center, and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.

Prevent this. A forest graveyard on Mount Mitchell, N. C. These monuments to man's carelessness with fire stand for many years after the fire itself has been forgotten.

4. BREAKING CAMP.—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. BRUSH BURNING.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMP FIRE.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in dirt and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE PUBLIC WEALTH
PREVENT FOREST FIRES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W.B. GREELEY, FORESTER

NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT
(DISTRICT SEVEN)
1926

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150

LEGEND

- NATIONAL FORESTS
- STATE FORESTS (INCLUDES STATE FOREST RESERVATIONS UNDER VARIOUS DESIGNATIONS)
- NATIONAL PARKS (PROPOSED)
- PRINCIPAL RAILROADS
- MAIN MOTOR HIGHWAYS
- FOREST SUPERVISORS' HEADQUARTERS
- STATE FORESTERS' HEADQUARTERS
- EXPERIMENT STATIONS

DISTRICT FORESTER'S HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40

67° Longitude West from Greenwich 66°

85° Longitude West from Greenwich

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